

AML037194

BOOK EXPLOITATION

8/

Shirman, YA. D.; Golikov, V. N.

Principles in the theory of detection of radar signals and measurements of their parameters (Osnovy* teorii obnaruzheniya radiolokatsionny*kh signalov i izmereniya ikh parametrov), Moscow, "Sovetskoye radio", 1963, 277 p. illus., biblio. 10,300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radar, radar signal, radar signal detection, statistics

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book presents the basic principles of the statistical theory of detecting radar signals and measuring their parameters in the presence of interference; it also presents the principles of optimal detection and measurements and gives a large number of examples permitting the reader to master rapidly the chief problems of the theory and its application. The book is intended for students of advanced courses in higher educational institutions and can also be useful to graduate students and engineers in this specialization.

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AM4037194

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SUB CODE: EC,DC

SUBMITTED: 07Oct63

REF SOV: 030

OTHER: 009

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

Card 2/2

1. Institute of Microbiology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

1. Inactivation and mutagenic effect of ultra-frequency discharge of the Tesla transformer on bacteriophage ϕ_{12} and ϕ_{13} and their mutants. *Microbiol. Rev.* 1965.

1. Institut Mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva i Kafedra virusologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Submitted April 20, 1965.

SHOSTAKOVICH, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAROVSKIY, A. Ye., inzh.;
KANTOP, Z. I., inzh.; GOLIKOV, V. S., inzh.

Certain results of the modernization of the VV 50-110Z turbine.
Energomashinostroenie 7 no. 7-9 12 31 '61. (NERA 14:8)
(Turbines)

PISAREVSKIY, I.I., inzh.; GOLIKOV, V.S., inzh.; TVER'YE, M.M., inzh.

Modernization of a steam turbine. Energetik 9 no.3:13-16 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Steam turbines)

GOLIKOV, V. V.

YAKOVENKO, A.F., tekhnik; GOLIKOV, V.V., master.

Improving the work of chain grates designed for anthracite fuel.
Energetik 5 no.6:8-10 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Boilers)

L 11380-63

EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

S/120/63/000/002/013/041

53
52

AUTHORS: Golikov, V.V., Shimehak, G. P., and Shkatula, A. A.

TITLE: A very efficient slow-neutron detector using a ZnS(Ag) + B₂O₃ mixture

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 8, no. 2, 59-62

TEXT: The authors investigated the scintillation properties of the T-1 detector (in which the ratio ZnS:B₂O₃ is 3:1 by weight in a mixture of ZnS(Ag) + B₂O₃) in order to demonstrate that the maximum efficiency of such detectors is greater than the 5 percent estimated in earlier articles. The grain size, surface density, shape of detector surface, and composition were varied to find the highest efficiency: 60 percent for a 125 mg/cm² surface density, saw-toothed surface (30° wedges), 300-570 μ grain size, a boron-oxide enriched composition

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L 11380-63

S/120/63/000/002/013/C41

A very efficient flow-neutron...

and γ -ray elimination (achieved by setting the instrument threshold so that its efficiency in registering Co^{60} γ -rays was 10^{-4} percent). Experiments on a laboratory model with a detector area of 2000cm^2 showed that double-coincidence operation reduces the efficiency by only about 15 percent, as does γ -ray elimination. A detector with 300cm^2 area has operated for 14 months without deterioration in its characteristics. There are five figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenny institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1962

ja/ll
Card 2/2

20101, 11.

Table for the individual elements of Siberian fir (Abies sibirica)
[Study] STI 35:73-78 163 (STI 35:73-78)

Volume and paper of the Siberian fir (Abies sibirica).

W. J. B. BERNIS, ., .

... the ...
... [unclear] ...

GOLIKOV, V.Ya.

Problems of hygiene in hospital divisions using isotopes in
a closed form [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 23 no.10:37-41
O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova,
(RADIATION, PROTECTION,
in radiol. departments (Rus))

GOLIKOV, V. Ya. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Problems of hygiene in the use of radioactive substances in medical institutions." Mos, 1959. 13 pp including cover. (1st Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (KL, 46-59, 139)

BEREZINA, T.A., assistant; GOLIKOV, V.Ya., assistant

Methods for removing radioactive iodine from sewage of medical institutions. Gig.i san. 25 no.2:12-14 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(SEWAGE)

(IODINE radioactive)

ZOL'NIKOVA, N.I., kand.med.nauk; PERESLEGIN, I.A., kand.med.nauk;
KRONGAUZ, A.N., kand.tekh.nauk; GOLIKOV, V.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Some hygienic problems in planning radiotherapy departments.
Gig.i san. 26 no.12:18-22 D '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N.
Sysina ANM SSSR, Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-
tuta rentgeno-radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i
kafedra obshchey gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(RADIOTHERAPY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

GOLIKOV, V.Ya.; ZOLNIKOVA, N.I.; PERVAYA, A.F.

Experience in the organization of radiation protection of medical
personnel during the administration of intraventricular therapy.
Sov. med. 28 no.7:128-132, 1984. 5 refs. (Sov. Med. 1984)

1. Iz laboratorii radiatsionnoy zashchity kafedry obshchey fiziki
i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. S. P. Botkina
i Meekovskoy porodskoy bahtitoy No. 12 (Zemlevo) near Yuzhnyy Step' (Russia)

L 4208-66 ENT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5014070

UR/0241/65/000/005/0075/0078
615.849.7 : 614.898.5

35
33
B

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. S.; Korenkov, I. P.; Golikov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Some aspects of protection from beta particle bremsstrahlung of some isotopes used in medicine

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 5, 1965, 75-78

TOPIC TAGS: bremsstrahlung, beta particle, isotope, radiotherapy, oncology

ABSTRACT: The failure to take into account bremsstrahlung that arises from the absorption of beta particles by tissues and protective shields may result in large errors when determining the absorbed dose and in overexposing the technicians handling radioactive substances. This led the authors to determine the spectral composition of bremsstrahlung of various beta sources used in medicine--Sr⁸⁹ (E=1.5Mev); P³² (E_β=1.708 Mev); Y⁹⁰ (E_β=2.16 Mev). This bremsstrahlung arises from the absorption of beta particles in plexiglas, aluminum, lead, and combined shields. The authors found that the spectra of bremsstrahlung of beta sources can be used to calculate the absorbed doses and the amount of protection needed. Combined shields

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L 4208-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014070

are best, the material with a low atomic number (plexiglas, aluminum) coming next to the source, then the material with a large number (lead), for the maximum intensity is inversely proportional to the atomic number while the maximum energy is proportional to the atomic number of the material of the shield. Lead-impregnated rubber or glass should not be the only shield against beta sources. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva i laboratoriya radiatsionnoy zashchity I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I. M. Sechenova (All-Union Research Institute of Electrification of Agriculture and Laboratory of Radiation Protection, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 29Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: JS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 DP

L 31329-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EAF(f)/T-2 333

ACC NR AR5025473

SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/03/00/003/0037/0

AUTHOR: Lukin, A. A.; Glebov, B. A.; Golikov, V. Yu,

TITLE: Semiconductor device for direct fuel injection in a DVS internal combustion

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, Abs. 8.39.292

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 55, 1965, 81-89

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor device, fuel injection, fuel injector, fuel nozzle, internal combustion engine, internal combustion engine component, engine performance characteristic

ABSTRACT: The "Industrial Electronics" Department of MEI and the "Engine" Department of MAMI carried out research to develop a system of direct fuel injection (with electronic control) in cylinders of DVS four-cycle internal combustion engines. The fuel injection is effected by electromagnetic nozzles installed in front of the inlet valves of the engine cylinders. The nozzles open with the flow of the pulse current to their winding. The pulse duration determines the dose of fuel feed and is regulated by an electronic control unit depending on the operating conditions of the engine. Direct injection, as compared with the carburetor system, increases engine power by 10-15%

Card 1/2

UDC 621.374.038

L 31329-66

ACC NR: AR5025473

and decreases fuel consumption by 5-7%, improves the maneuverability of the engine, and improves the performance characteristics of the engine.

SUB CODE: 10,21/ SUEM DATE: none

Card 2/2

J.D.

LUKIN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; GLEBOV, B.A., inzh.; GOLIKOV, V.Yu.,
inzh.

Transistorized device for systems of direct fuel injection in
internal combustion engines. Trudy MEI 55:81-90 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

GOLIKOV, Ye.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEYER V, A.S., kand. tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.

[Hydrology and hydraulic structures] Gidrologiya i gid-
rotekhnicheskie sooruzheniya. Gorkii, Gorkovskii in-
zhenerno-stroit. inst, 1961. 181 p. (VIRA 1719)

KEYS, N.V.; GOLIKOV, Ye.S.; TULEN, N.A.; KOKARIN, N.I.; ZHUKOV, B.G.

"Manufacture of steel in electric furnaces" by A.L. Kruparov.
Stal' 22 no.1:42 Ja '62. (SER. 14:12)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Ural'skiy institut
chernykh metallov.
(Steel--Electrometallurgy)

S/133/63/000/004/003/011
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Zhukov, D. G., Keys, N. V., Malinovskaya, T. I., Golikov, Ye. S.
Engineers

TITLE: Improving the melting technology of 18 XHBA (18KhNVA) steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1963, 328 - 330

TEXT: The melting technology mostly used for the 18KhNVA grade does not ensure a dense macrostructure. Tests with a 30 - 40 min shorter reduction period did not improve the metal structure. According to the theory of Kholin the metal will contain less non-metallic inclusions if there is a greater amount of globular crystals in the central part of the ingot and the diverging forces towards the periphery will be distributed on a larger area, hereby preventing the intergranular cracking. Based on this theory, a new technology with two variants was tested, one of them ensuring complete oxidation and the other being carried out with the remelting of wastes. In the first variant the oxidizing slag was tapped and fresh slag (lime + fluor), amounting to 1.5% of the charge was added when the C-content of the metal reached 0.25 - 0.20%. Next the slag was melted

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Improving the melting technology of...

S/133/63/000/004/003/011
A054/A126

and mixed, the bath was blown through with oxygen (through a 1" or 3/4" pipe) until the C-content decreased to 0.09 - 0.11%. Then slag was tapped, ferrochrome and ferrotungsten were added and the slag (which must be kept in liquid condition) was mixed with 80 - 100 kg crushed coke. The reduction with coke lasted 25 minutes. The temperature of the metal prior to tapping the first slag was 1,600 - 1,620°C, after O₂-blowing: 1,640 - 1,660°C. In the second variant the charge was composed to attain 0.35 - 0.45% C during smelting. Slag was tapped at a C-content of 0.25 - 0.20%, fresh slag was added and oxygen was blown into the bath until a 0.09 - 0.10% C content was obtained. The metal temperature was 1,580 - 1,600°C prior to blowing while after it was 1,600 - 1,620°C. Otherwise the standard technology was maintained. The tests showed that blowing oxygen in the bath lowered the hydrogen concentration in the metal by 0.9 cm³/100 g metal and it amounted to about 3.57 - 4.63 cm³/100 g metal during the refining period and to 4.4 cm³/100 g of the finished metal. Transcrystallization developed weakly and intercrystalline cracks did not form. Comparison of 40 test heats and 76 conventional ones showed that of the former 0.84% had to be rejected due to lamination, against 2.55% of the conventional heats, while the corresponding values for cracking were 0.64 and 2.20%, and for blisters 0.93 and 1.47% re-

Card 2/3

Improving the melting technology of...

S/133/63/000/004/003/011
A054/A126

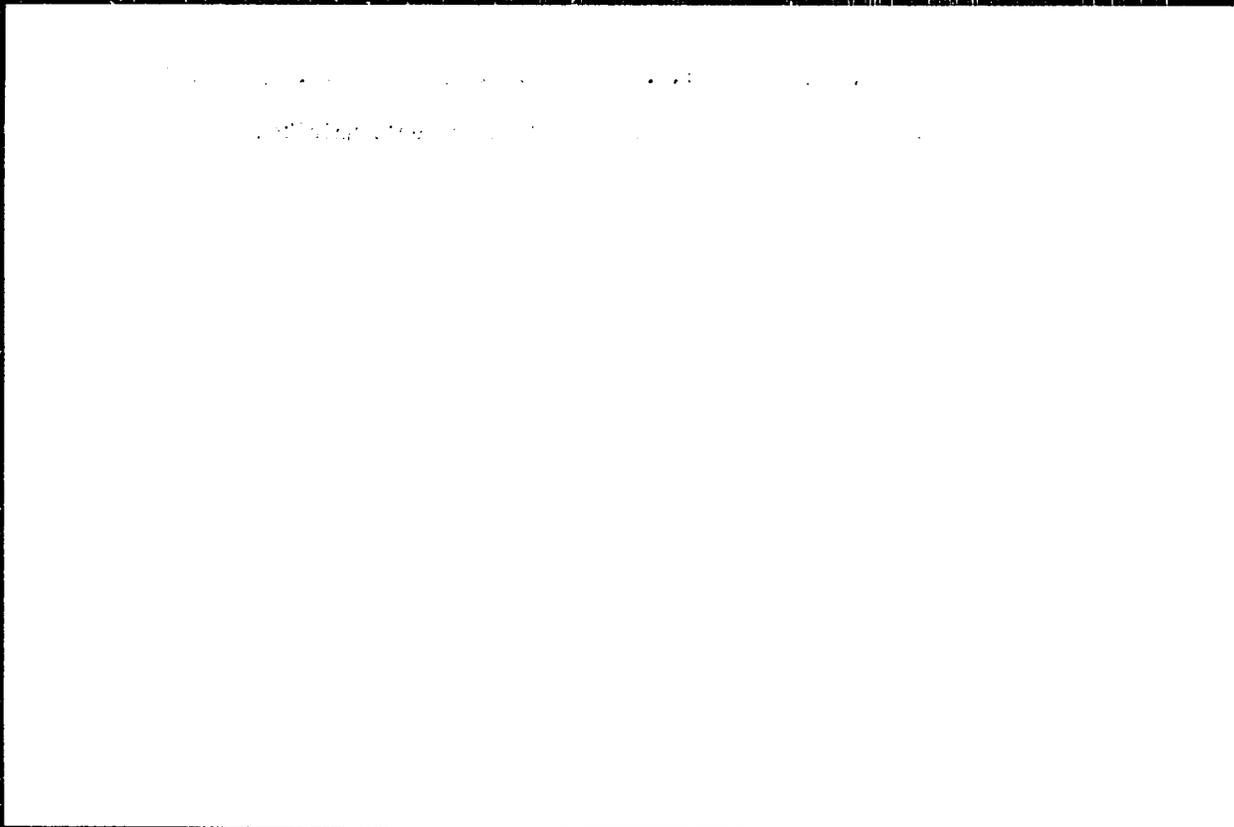
spectively. The mechanical properties are represented by the following values (numerators: test steel, denominators: conventional steel):

σ_B , kg/mm ²	σ_s , kg/mm ²	δ , %	ψ , %	a_k , kgm/cm ²	d_B , mm
$\frac{130}{125}$	$\frac{121}{115}$	$\frac{13.6}{14.0}$	$\frac{61.8}{60.8}$	$\frac{42.2}{14.1}$	$\frac{3.15}{3.10}$

The tests were carried out in co-operation with Novozhilov and Cherepannikova. There are 2 figures.

LUBENETS, I.A.; SHUKOV, I.G.; VOINOV, S.I.; SHALIMOV, A.I.; POLOVIN, V.I.;
KALINNIKOV, Ye.S.; CHEBENYAKOV, V.A.; YAKOVLEV, M.I.; KALININ, Ye.S.;
MYZINA, G.Ye.; Prinsipali nesterzhov: KAZAKOV, I.I.;
MEN'JENIN, Ye.P.; MARNOVALOV, V.A.; SHCHERBA, S.P.; SHCHERBA, M.I.;
MOLCHANOVA, A.A.; ANISIMOVA, N.Ye.

Refining steel with synthetic slag from lime-slag quality and
furnaces. Stal' 25 no.5:232-234. M. 1955. (P. 101.)



GALYAN, V.S.; YAROSLAV, M.A.; KHAYEDVALOV, R.M.; GULIKOV, Ye.S.; USHAZOV, S.P.;
MAYGIN, Yu.S.

Use of intermediate products in the making of electric steel.
Metallurg 10 no.3114-16. Apr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii i Chelyabinskii
metallurgicheskiy zavod.

L 12972-65 EAT(r)/EAA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EAP(b) ND
ACCESSION NR: AP5008709 S/0133/65/000/003/0232/0235

AUTHOR: Lubenets, I. A.; Zhukov, D. G.; Voinov, S. G.; Shalimov, A. G.; Kosoy,
I. F.; Kalinnikov, Ye. S.; Chernyakov, V. A.; Yartsev, M. A.; Golikov, Ye. S.;
Mysina, G. Ye

TITLE: Synthetic slag refining of steel from large-capacity arc ovens

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1965, 232-235

TOPIC TAGS: steel refining, synthetic slag, ball bearing steel, chromium steel,
low impurity steel, arc oven steel

ABSTRACT: During the second half of 1963, one of the electrical steel-smelting enterprises started introducing the refining of steel by means of synthetic lime-alumina slag into industrial use. The present article reports on the preliminary findings concerning the efficiency of this new process. Tests were carried out with a slag-melting OKB-284 oven having an interior diameter of 5350 mm and a 4500 kVA transformer. The wall and cover were made of chromomagnesite while the tank was lined with carbon blocks; the smelting chamber had a diameter of 3000 mm and was 800 mm deep. All pertinent construction and operational data are given

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L h2972-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008709

In considerable detail. Specifically, 1) the oven produced 2.5 metric tons/hr. of slag; 2) during production of ball-bearing and construction chromium steel, the slag consumption amounted to 2.8-5.0% of the mass of processed metal; 3) the oven consumed about 1420 kWh per metric ton of slag produced; 4) the shortened refining operation decreased the consumption of electrical energy by 30-40 kWh per metric ton of metal, which compensated fully for the energy requirements for the production of slag; and 5) the productivity of the large-capacity electrical ovens was increased by 10-15%. The new method markedly reduced (as shown in several tables presenting the results of impurity determinations) the amount of nonmetallic impurities and improved the plastic properties of the finished product. The technological procedures described should be able, in the future, to improve the quality of the above-mentioned special steels even more and reduce the impurity content even further. "In this work, carried out in conjunction with TEKHICHM, N. V. Keys, V. G. Pegov, Ye. B. Men'shenin, M. A. Barnovalov, G. B. Shirer, M. I. Shatalov, A. A. Molchanova, N. Ye. Anisimova, and others also took part." Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 B/!

ACC NR: AP6012807 SOURCE CODE: UR00170/06/10/005/0718/0722

AUTHOR: Tarnopol'skiy, M. D.; Golikov, Ye. S.

ORG: Leningrad

TITLE: Problem of determining the bottom pressure for the step in a broken flow

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-Fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1968, 718-722

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, compressed flow, boundary layer flow

ABSTRACT: The step in a flat-parallel gas system (broken flow) has been determined according to the Prandtl equation (H. H. Prandtl, Journ. of Appl. Mech., 23, No. 4, 1956) under boundary conditions of the flow at the bottom of the step. The value of the bottom pressure for the flow of a gas is determined under the Prandtl equation under boundary conditions. The effect of the boundary layer is

Corr 1/2

Doc No: 719019997

The coefficients of the matrix of a linear system of equations have been taken to account. Under the action of the matrix to the matrix in the case of a linear system of equations. (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1 figures and 6 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05/05/66/ ORIG REF: 00/ OTH REF: 002

Card

2/2

GOLIKOV, Ye.Ye.

On new quality rating coefficients used in the acoustics of rooms.
Akust. zhur. 2 no.3:255-266 J1-S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Tomskiy elektro-mekhanicheskiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.
(Architectural acoustics)

GOLIKOV, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Acoustical calculation and design for railroad communication
studios. Trudy TELIZHT 23:16-26 '57. (MIRA 13:11)
(Acoustical engineering) (Railroads--Telephone)

46-2-6/23

AUTHOR: Golikov, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: A generalised and a particular criterion of the room acoustics. Their adequacy. (Obshchiy i chastnyy kriterii akusticheskogo kachestva pomeshcheniy. Ikh adekvatnost'.)

PERIODICAL: "Akusticheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Acoustics), 1957, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 142-148 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In his earlier work (1), the author had suggested a new criterion of the room acoustics. The criterion has been based on the well known Sukharyevskiy-Strutt formula and is given in eq. (1), where P = acoustical power, ϕ_0 = the coefficient of axial sound concentration, $R(\phi)$ = directional pattern coefficient of the sound source, V = room volume, r = distance between the source and the point of measurement, c = velocity of sound propagation, E_n = density of the acoustical noise energy. There are two correcting factors introduced by the author: T - reverberation period and K_r , which is related to the loudness level N_r by:

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$$K_r = 0.0388 N_r e^{-Nr/70}$$

When the two correcting factors are calculated for the strict

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A generalised and a particular criterion of the room acoustics. Their adequacy. (Cont.)

formula of Sukharyevskiy (2), the equation (1) becomes eq.(3), where S is the area of the internal room surfaces. Since the value of eq.(2) differs by 5 ÷ 6% only from the value of (1) for similar conditions, both expressions may be regarded as equivalent. Eq.(1) is more suitable for architectural acoustical calculations; eq.(2) is more accurate, both taking into account the most relevant acoustical factors determining the acoustical properties of the room. When compared with the usual criterion of the optimum of reverberation period - the above criteria could be considered as a general and a particular criteria of room acoustics and, when used in the same conditions, all of them should give identical results. This is proved by the author in the present article. He compares the two forms of " q " with the optimum reverberation time as given by Knudsen and finds similar results for all three cases. The criteria should also be adequate for the purpose of evaluation of the acoustical quality of the room. Discrepancies with the Knudsen values are thought to be due to a few experiments carried out by the latter in 1929. Taking more recent experimental results of Baranek (4) both forms of

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A generalised and a particular criterion of the room acoustics. (Cont.)

"Q" prove to be in excellent agreement with those of Beranek. There is one graphs of curves of optimum reverberation time T against the room volume as taken from Knudsen's experiments and calculated from both forms of the factor "Q".

There are 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Tomsk Electro-mechanical Institute of Railway Transport Engineers. (Tomskiy Elektro-mekhanicheskiy Institut Inzhenerov)

SUBMITTED: August 11, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

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AUTHOR: Golikov, Yo Ye

SOV/10-11/20

TITLE: Apparatus for Measurement of Articulation in Rooms (Ustunovka dlya izmereniya artikulyatsii v pomeshcheniyakh).

PERIODICAL: Akustiicheskiy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol 4, No 4, pp 362-363 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The articulation quality of a room may be measured in terms of a coefficient Q'' (as described in Refs 1, 2), since the articulation and Q'' are connected by a single-valued relationship which can be given in graphical form. The value of Q'' is given by

$$Q'' = E_g T (E_p + E_d') / (E_d'' + E_R)$$

the meanings of whose symbols are given in Refs 1, 2. Under the optimum conditions of loudness $k_g = 1$ and Q'' may be found by measuring: (a) the useful acoustic energy density $E_p + E_d'$ (received in the first 50-60 sec), (b) the interfering acoustic energy density $E_d'' + E_R$ (received after the first 50-60 sec) and (c) the reverberation time T . The apparatus is shown schematically in a figure on p 363. This apparatus includes a microphone 1, a loudspeaker 2 and a generator 3. On pressing a knob 4 the generator is cut off from the loudspeaker and by energizing a circuit 5 the apparatus starts to record an acoustic voltage using an amplifier 6, a transformer 7 and a galvanometer.

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Apparatus for Measurement of Articulation in Rooms

SOV/48-44 11/80

A delay line, consisting of a valve and a relay 9, makes it possible to start or stop recording after 50-60 sec from the moment of pressing the knob. The relay may be connected in parallel or in series with the microphone, or not at all. This corresponds to measurements of the useful energy, the interfering energy and the reverberation time. These three quantities determine the value of Q'' . From the values of Q'' measured in this way in a room of 920 m³ articulations were obtained within 5% of those obtained in the usual way (using syllable tables), as described in ref 3. There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut inzhenerov zh.-d. transporta
(Tomsk Electromechanical Institute of Railway Transport Engineering)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1958

TOP SECRET

GOLIKOV, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Improved precision method for acoustical designing of railroad communication rooms. Trudy TEIIZHT 25:267-274 '58. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra transportnoy svyazi Tomskogo elektronekhanicheskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Acoustical engineering) (Railroads--Communication systems)

GOLIKOV, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Design of sound amplifier systems. Trudy TEIIZHT 25:275-278 '58.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra transportnoy svyazi Tonskogo elektromekhanicheskogo instituta
inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Acoustical engineering)

GOLIKOV, Ye.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Possibility of improving the quality of announcing system in
railroad stations. Avtom.telem.i svyaz' 4 no.8:26-28 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tomskiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut inzhenerov transporta.
(Railroads--Station service)

GOLIKOV, Ye.Ye.

Calculation of articulation in noisy rooms. Akust. zhur. 6 no.3:409
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Tomskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznno-
dorozhnogo transporta.

(Sound--Transmission)

SHALIMOV, M.G.; GOLIKOV, Ye.Ye.; PONOMAREV, A.A.

P.A. Azbukin; on his 60th birthday and the 55th anniversary
of his theoretical and educational work. Elektrichestvo
no.8:92-93 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Azbukin, Pavel Andreevich, 1882-)

GOLIKOV, Ye.Ye.

Design of apparatus for measuring the harmonic components of traction
current. Trudy OMIIT 36:55-63 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and titles of the members of the committee.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and titles of the members of the committee.

1. MAKAROVA, M. M., GOLIKOVA, A. A.
2. USSR (600)
7. "Microbiological Processes Connected with the Ensilage of an Unpulverized Plant Mass and Ways of Controlling Them", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta s.-Kh. Mikrobiologii (Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology), Vol II, No 2, 1951, pp 74-88.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.

60/1/1/1/1/1

The utilization of lactic acid and of yeastlike microorganisms in the improvement of succulent fodder from the straw of summer cereal crops and from reed-grass hay. M. M. Makarova and A. A. Golikova. *Trudy Vostoya*.

Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Sel'skhoz. Mikrobiol. 12, No. 2, 20-30(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Biol.* 1955, No. 449.—Straw from summer cereal crops and reed-grass hay was first autoclaved for 30 min. in 0.1N alkali or in H₂O; steeping in boiling water can be used instead of autoclaving. It was then neutralized and inoculated with *Moulinia murmanica* and *Streptobacterium plantarum*. The straw or hay thus treated was then fermented at 35-36° and fed to animals.
B. S. Levin

MAKAROVA, M.N., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; GOLIKOVA, A.A., nauchnyy
sotrudnik.

Biological treatment of course feed. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.1:
52 Ja '56. (MIRA 9:4)
(Feeding and feeding stuffs)

USSR / Microbiology. Industrial Microbiology.

F-3

Abstr. Jap. : Ref. Jap. - Biol., No 20, 1953, No. 90006

Author : Sakarova, N. N.; Golikova, A. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Effective Nutrient Medium for Lactic Acid Bacteria,
Lactobacterium plantarum, Used in the Process of Ensilage

Orig. Pub. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. op s.-kh. mikrobiol., 1957,
No 3, 36-37

Abstract : A culture of *L. plantarum* was cultivated on solid media prepared from mixtures of equal quantities of water and coarsely ground barley malt with an addition of 1 - 2% chalk. Variants of mixtures were also tried, using malt and peas in a proportion of 3:1. The experimental bacteria developed well in this mixture; there were 10 milliard cells in 1 g. of medium, i.e., 10 - 20 fold more than in liquid media. -- A. L. Bychkovskaya

Card 1/1

GOLIKOVA, A.I.

DROBYAZGO, D.P.; PERMINOV, T.A.; SHKIN, A.N.; BELOVA, K.D.; GOLIKOVA, A.I.

Pea-hydrolysate culture medium in the production of tuberculin.
Trudy Gos.nauch.-kont.inst.vet.prep. 4:98-100 '53. (MLR 7:10)

1. Kurskaya biofabrika.
(Tuberculin) (Bacteriology--Culture and culture media)

RYABOVA, N.D.; ADYLOVA, T.T.; Prinsipala uchastiy Golikova, A.P.

Cryoscopic method for determining the selectivity and
sorptive capacity of molecular sieve type adsorbents.
Uzb.khim.zhur. no.5:27-31 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Adsorbents)

MAZURIN, O.V.; GOLIKOVA, E.V.; SHTOL'TSER, N.V.

Effect of calcium oxide on the electric conductivity of glasses
containing two alkali metal oxides. Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.4:630-631
'59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Calcium oxide) (Glass--Electric properties)

СОНОВА, Г.А., автор; АНУЛОВ, А.Т., автор; журнал "Известия АН СССР".

Изучение структуры и морфологии полимеризованных систем.
Вестник АН СССР, 1963, № 145.

(Мини-реферат)

1. Исследование структуры и морфологии полимеризованных систем.

S/G20/62/145/002/010/016
B142/B108

11/300
AUTHORS: Golikova, G. V., Yanovskaya, T. B., and Gel'chinskiy, B. Ya.

TITLE: Amplitude curves of longitudinal seismic waves

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 2, 1962, 315-316

TEXT: The behavior of the amplitude curves with epicentral distances of up to $\Delta = 20^\circ$ is studied. The effect of the wave velocity profile across the earth's crust on the wave dynamics is explained. Using a radiation formula (zero approximation) (see A. S. Alekseyev, V. M. Babich, B. Ya. Gel'chinskiy, Sborn. Voprosy dinamicheskoy teorii rasprostraneniya seysmicheskikh voln, V, L. 1961) 5 profile variants were calculated. The intensities of the direct, singly, doubly, and triply reflected waves are calculated for all variants. The field curves $u(t, \Delta)$ were obtained from

which $\log \frac{A^*(\Delta)}{T}$ was constructed as a function of Δ ($A^*(\Delta)$ is the maximum amplitude of the group of waves arriving during the first 4 sec, T is the period). The dependence of the amplitude curves on the frequency was also studied. It was found that the local differences in
Card 1/2

Amplitude curves of longitudinal ...

S/020/62/145/002/010/018
B142/B108

the structure of the Earth's crust cause large differences in the amplitude curves if the epicentral distance is less than 21° . For this reason, the amplitude curves must be constructed separately for each area, in order to determine the intensity of an earth quake. Furthermore, no mean-value amplitude curve can be used to determine the velocity profile because the dynamic characteristics of the longitudinal waves in the range $\Delta < 15^\circ$ depend much more than the kinematic characteristics on the parameters of the crust. Hence, wave dynamics has to be taken into account in determining the profile. There are 2 figures and 1 table. The most important reference is: C. Romney, J. Geophys. Res., 64, No. 10 (1959). ✓

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov).
Leningradskoye otdeleniye Matematicheskogo instituta im. V. A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Mathematics im. V. A. Steklov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: March 13, 1962, by Ye. K. Fedorov, Academician
SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962
Card 2/2

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET

ACC NO: AT683381

SOURCE CODE: ¹⁰⁰⁰CR/3251/55/001/002/0010/0055

ARTICLE: SOVIET, G. V.

WORD: none

TITLE: Certain aspects of utilizing the dispersion of P waves to , of the travel-time curve for the upper mantle

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut Fiziki Zemli. Vychislitel'naya seismologiya, no. 2, 1965. Mashinaya interpretatsiya seismicheskikh voln (Machine interpretation of seismic waves), 48-53

TOPIC TAGS: upper mantle, seismic wave, earthquake, wave mechanics, seismic modeling, computer application

ABSTRACT: The fluctuations occasionally displayed by the experimental amplitude curve $A(\Delta)$ within the range of epicentral distances $\Delta = 5-15^\circ$ may be associated with a sharp variation in the first or second derivative of $v(r)$ (velocity v at the distance r from the Earth's center. Since $A(\Delta)$ is determined by the depth dependence of the velocity gradient $[v]$, it is logical to consider the possibility of utilizing $A(\Delta)$ to determine the velocity gradient or at least the region ...

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6033691

(depth) of its sharp variation. Clearly the use of the amplitude curve $A(\Delta)$ to determine the characteristics of the travel-time curve presupposes knowledge of the qualitative and quantitative relationship between these characteristics and the intrinsic features of $A(\Delta)$. The article presents an analysis of this relationship for an elementary model: two layers with different values of $\bar{v}(r)$. The calculations were performed by means of an electronic computer for an $A(\Delta)$ correspondingly consisting of two nearly rectilinear segments at different levels, with a sharp difference in amplitude for two cases: the gradient $\bar{v}_1(r)$ in the first layer is lower than $\bar{v}_2(r)$, and vice versa. It is shown that for the first case, $\bar{v}_1(r) < \bar{v}_2(r)$, the solution can be found by means of an approximate determination of the relation Δ (epicentral distance) = $f(\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, r)$. In the second case, $\bar{v}_1(r) > \bar{v}_2(r)$ the epicentral distance Δ is virtually independent of $\bar{v}_2(r)$. Although these findings pertain to the elementary model of a shell represented by two layers with different velocity gradients they may partly apply also to more complex models. Thus, the difference between the levels of the amplitude curve on its segments corresponding to layers with different velocity gradients depends only on the ratio between the gradients at the inter-layer boundary and not on the absolute values of the gradients. This also applies to the multi-layer model. By separating the amplitude curve into segments at different levels and relating each segment to a layer of the physical cross-section, the ratios between gradients in the succeeding layers may be determined. Orig. art. has 7 figures, 3 formulas.

SOL CODE: 08, U, 09/ SOL DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 OTH REF: 003

Cord 2/2

ACC NO: A10000000

SOURCE CODE: UR/0231/66/000/0002/00003/00003

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, G. V. & Zaslavskaya, T. B.

ORIG: none

TITLE: On the relation of the wave field in the initial part of the seismogram to the depth of focus in the earth's crust

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Vychislitel'naya seismologiya, no. 2, 1966. Mashinaya interpretatsiya seismicheskikh voln (Machine interpretation of seismic waves), 85-94

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, seismography, earthquake, computer application, earth crust

ABSTRACT: The determination of the depth of source is based on the analysis of the first few phases of the tracing and in particular on the difference in the time of arrival of pP-P and sP-P waves. However, initially these waves may also be accompanied by exchanged and reflected waves, which complicates the initial pattern of the wave field. The object of this investigation was to elucidate the variation in the pattern of the first wave arrivals with the variation in the depth of source. To this end the travel-time rates and amplitudes of the waves recorded

Card 1/5

ACC NR: AT5033593

within 10-25 sec of the first arrival were calculated for four values of the depth h of source: 5, 20, 37, 43 km; the epicentral distances were taken within the range of 5-25°. The types of the investigated waves largely depend on the structure of the earth's crust in the epicentral region. The model used for the computerized calculation is that of the crust of the Bukhara-Khivinskiy Rayon in Uzbekistan. The method of searching all the possible wave types numbered in the parentheses, for a source located in a given layer is shown by Table 1 which illustrates how the codes of the waves forming on the emergence of the P or S wave from the source may be constructed. The direction of the arrows indicates the direction of the wave (upward and downward); the subscript pertains to the number of the layer (1 is the sedimentary layer; 2 is the crystalline layer; 3 is the earth's mantle). The table indicates the possible reflections, refractions and exchanges at the boundaries of the velocity discontinuity in the neighborhood of the source, after which the wave continues as a direct refracted P wave. Since the pP and sP waves are the principal waves serving to determine h , attention was confined to the wave field over the time interval encompassing these waves; this time interval increases with h : for $h = 5$ km it was taken at 12 sec; for $h = 20$ km, 15 sec; and for $h = 37$ km, 20 sec. The number of different waves existing within that time interval reaches 10; their intensities and arrivals vary with the depth of source in the crust and the epicentral distance. For $h = 20$ km two groups of waves may be isolated within the specified interval of time from the commencement of their recording. The chief (most intense) wave in the first group — the P wave, the first to arrive,

Card 2/5

ACC NR: AT6033693

Table 1 (continued)

03	PC	SC	PC	SC	PC	SC	PC	SC	03
	PC	SC	PC	SC	PC	SC	PC	SC	
			PC (00)	SC (11)					
					PC	SC			
							PC (00)	SC (11)	
									03

Card 4/5

ACC NR: AT500305

and in the second group, which is to be seen behind the first, the sP wave is the chief wave. The waves present in the third group in addition to the P wave are waves reflected from the ocean surface, which is also pertinent also to the boundary between sedimentary and crystalline layers. As Δ increases, the Δ of these waves with respect to P increases, thus resulting in their gradual transition to the second group. The second group contains chiefly waves reflected from the surface along with intermediate exchanged waves. It is this expansion of the second group with increase in Δ that complicates phase identification; wave (7), reflected upward from the bottom of the sedimentary layer, may be particularly dangerous. This wave is comparable in intensity and frequency to the wave sP and arrives 3.5 sec earlier than the latter wave. As a result, the arrival of the wave (7) may be mistaken for the arrival of the wave sP. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 06, ~~12~~, 09, ~~12~~/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 5/5

L 52536-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb GW

UR/3585/84/000/007/0123/0129

ACCESSION NR: AT5012711

AUTHOR: Yanovskaya, T.B.; Golikova, G.V.

24
20
B-1

TITLE: A method and program for the calculation of the dynamic properties of P waves within the earth's mantle

SOURCE: Voprosy dinamicheskoy teorii rasprostraneniya seismicheskikh voln, no. 7, 1964, 123-129

TOPIC TAGS: seismic P wave, P wave computer program, P wave amplitude curve, P wave dynamic property, seismic wave propagation, mantle

ABSTRACT: P-wave amplitude curves are widely used for the determination of the magnitude of earthquakes. Preliminary calculations showed (G. V. Golikova, T.B. Yanovskaya, B. Ya. Gel'chinsky, DAN, v. 145, no. 2, 1962) that the amplitude curves differ sharply for various velocity profiles of the upper part of the earth's mantle having only slightly different hodographs. It is, consequently, quite natural to assume that the correct determination of the velocity profile may significantly decrease the indeterminacy existing after the use of the hodograph only. Knowledge of the theoretical amplitude curves is also essential for the determination of the absorption coefficient of the earth's mantle. Consequently, the authors present a method and program for the calculation of the field of a

Card 1/2

L 52536-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012711

21
longitudinal P wave on the BESM-2 electronic computer. This field represents oscillations in the vicinity of the first appearance of the wave and it may be formed by the superposition of several waves. Basic conclusions concerning the applicability of the method are also given. The results of calculations will be published in a separate paper. "The authors thank collaborators of the VTs AN SSSR, V. F. Baklanovskaya and V. M. Radchenko for their participation in the development of the program, and B. Ya. Galcheninsky who headed the investigation." Orig. art. had: 13 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, DP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

lla
Card 2/2

GEL'CHINSKIY, B.Ya.; TSYMBAL, T.M.; OZEROV, D.K.; GOLIKOVA, G.V.

Using the dynamic theory in interpreting seismic material in
several regions of Kazakhstan. Vop. din. teor. raspr. seism.
voln no.4:7-43 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Kazakhstan--Seismic prospecting)

L 6946-65

EWT(m)/EWP(q)/EWP(b)

AS(HP)-2/ATAC/ESD (a)

IDW/JD

5/31/66/110/05/0097/0101

ACCESSION NR: AT4044997

48

47

AUTHOR: Golikova, L. A.; Smirnova, R. I.

TITLE: The luminescent properties of zinc-sulfide-selenide luminophors activated by gold

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii. Trudy*, no. 51, 1964. Khimiya i tekhnologiya lyuminoforov (Chemistry and technology of luminophors), 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: luminophor, zinc sulfide, zinc selenide, luminescence, activator, gold activator, copper activator

ABSTRACT: The authors report on a detailed study of ZnS-(ZnSe-Au) luminophors containing up to 52% ZnSe and prepared from pure ZnS, twice distilled selenium anhydride, AuCl₃ and CuCl₂ as activators and NaCl and MgCl₂ as fusing materials. The mixture was heated at 900C for 30 minutes, washed with H₂O water, the content of zinc selenide was determined chemically, and the luminescence was determined spectrophotometrically ($\lambda_{max} = 365 \text{ m}\mu$). The Au concentration in all the luminophors was $5 \times 10^{-3}\%$. With an increase of zinc selenide, there was a systematic shift of the luminescence maxima towards longer wave lengths, and the intensity of the band at 480-485 m μ decreased while that at 540 m μ increased. The half-width

1/2

L 6946-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4044997

of the spectral band increased from 80 m μ for pure ZnS to 130-140 m μ for 0.93 ZnS. 0.07 ZnSe, and then decreased to 100-110 m μ for 0.48 ZnS-0.52 ZnSe. The shift in the maximum of the spectral curve as the ZnSe concentration varied from 0.52% was almost twice as great with Au as an activator as with Cu. On the basis of these data, the authors conclude that Au is an effective activator of zinc-sulfide-selenide luminophors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy Institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, OR

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

SOV/51-5-4-19/21

AUTHORS: Golikova, L.Ye., Zelinskiy, V.V. and Koiobkov, V.P.

TITLE: Dependence of the Ratios of the Yields of Phosphorescence and Fluorescence on the Position of the Fluorescence Spectrum (Zavisimost' otnosheniy vykhodov fosforesentsii i fluoresentsii ot polozeniya spektra fluoresentsii)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, vol 5, Nr 4, pp 480-482 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Zelinskiy and Koiobkov (Ref 1) measured the ratios (δ) of the quantum yields of phosphorescence and fluorescence of certain phthalimide derivatives at -196°C . Comparison of δ with the frequency of maxima in the fluorescence spectra ($\nu_{\text{fl}}^{\text{max}}$) has shown that in all the compounds dealt with in ref 1 there is a definite relationship between δ and $\nu_{\text{fl}}^{\text{max}}$. The present paper reports similar relationships between δ and $\nu_{\text{fl}}^{\text{max}}$ obtained at -196°C for four phthalimide derivatives and for six other substances. Luminescence was excited with a mercury lamp using 365 or 313 m μ lines. Generally the same value of δ was obtained whether 365 or 313 m μ excitation was employed; the only exception was phenanthrene in ethyl alcohol. The results obtained are shown in a figure on p 480 and a table on p 481. The Roman numbers I-X used in the figure and the table on pp 480 and 481 represent the following substances: (I) 3-dimethylamino-6-methylacetimidic-phthalimide

Card 1/3

SC7/51-5-4-19/21

Dependence of the Ratios of the Yields of Phosphorescence and Fluorescence on the Position of the Fluorescence Spectrum

(II) 3-amino-6-nitro-phthalimide; (III) 3-dimethylamino-6-nitro-phthalimide; (IV) 3-diphenylamino-N-methyl-phthalimide; (V) para-aminobenzoic acid; (VI) paradiethylaminobenzoic acid; (VII) methyl paradiethylaminobenzoate; (VIII) α -naphthol; (IX) β -naphthol; (X) β -naphthylamin. The Arabic numerals 1-16 represent the following solvents: (1) water; (2) benzene; (3) carbon tetrachloride; (4) acetic acid; (5) propyl acetate; (6) acetone; (7) methyl alcohol; (8) chloroform; (9) ethyl alcohol; (10) iso-octane; (11) pyridine; (12) butyl alcohol; (13) glue No. 184; (14) n-octane; (15) propyl formate; (16) iso-amyl formate. An increase of δ with increase of γ_{PI}^{max} was also observed in phenanthrene and fluorescein. Existence of a definite relationship between δ and γ_{PI}^{max} indicates that in all the substances studied there is no radiationless de-activation of the metastable level in the majority of solvents at

Card 2/3

00751-5--19/21

Dependence of the Ratios of the Yields of Phosphorescence and Fluorescence on the Position of the Fluorescence Spectrum

-196°C. In most of the cases the solvent effect, observed in media containing Br (Ref 5), which intensifies transitions to the metastable state is also absent. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 5 references 3 of which are Soviet, 1 American and 1 translation.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov).

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1958

Card 3/3

1. Phthalimides--Phosphorescence 2. Phthalimides--Fluorescence
3. Phthalimides--Spectra

POLYANSKIY, Yu.I.; GOLIKOVA, M.N.

Infusorians from the intestines of sea urchins. Report No.2: A new genus of infusorians from *Strongylocentrotus orobachiensis* of the Murman Coast [with summary in German]. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 73 no.4:138-142 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Leningradskogo universiteta. (Murman Coast--Infusoria) (Parasites--Sea urchins)

POLYANSKIY, Yu.I.; GOLIKOVA, M.N.

Infusorians from the intestines of sea urchins. Report No.3:
Infusorians from sea urchins of the Barents Sea. Zool.zhur.
38 no.8:1138-1145 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Chair of Invertebrate Zoology, Leningrad State University.
(Barents Sea--Infusoria) (Parasites--Sea urchins)

GOLIKOVA, M.N.

Ecological and parasitological study of biocoenoses in some lakes of
Kaliningrad Province. Report No.3: Parasite fauna of fishes. Vest.
LGU 15 no.9:110-121 '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(KALININGRAD PROVINCE--PARASITES)
(PARASITES--FISHES)

GOLIKOVA, M.N.

Ecoparasitological study of the biocoenosis of some lakes in
Kaliningrad Province. Report No.4: Trematodes parasitic in in-
vertebrates. Vest.LGU 15 no.21:80-94 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Kaliningrad Province---Trematoda)
(Parasites---Invertebrates) (Fresh-water fauna)

GOLIKOVA, M.N.

Ecologico-parasitological study of biocoenoses in some lakes of
Kaliningrad Province. Report No.1: Parasite fauna of tailless
amphibian. Zool.zhur. 39 no.7:984-994 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Department of Invertebrate Zoology, Leningrad State University.
(Kaliningrad Province--Parasites)
(Parasites--Anura)

JOLIKOVA, N. N., Cand bio Sci -- "Ecological and parasitological study of the biocenosis of certain lakes of Kalinin-gradskaya Oblast." Len, 1961. (Zool Inst Acad Sci USSR. Sci Council) (K1, 3-61, 256)

- 139 -

GOLIKOVA, M.N.

Ecoparasitological study of the biocoenosis of some lakes in
Kaliningrad Province. Report No.5: A general survey. Vest.LGU 16
no.9:46-60 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Kaliningrad Province--Parasites)
(Fresh-water fauna)

YUDIN, S.S., prof.; GOLIKOVA, M.F.; ARAPOV, B.A., red.; BENTLOVSKIY, I.V., red.;
MEL'NIKOV, A.V., red. [deceased]; PRIOROV, N.N., red.; RCZANOV, B.S.,
red.; TALASOV, M.M., red.; OSTROVSKAYA, L.S., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Selected works; problems in military field surgery and the transfusion
of cadaveric blood] Izbrannye proizvedeniia; voprosy voenn6-polevoy
khirurgii i pereblivanie posmertnoi krvi. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 553 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Arapov).
(SURGERY, MILITARY) (BLOOD-TRANSFUSION)

MULIN, Sergey Sergeevich, [prof. [deceased]]; GULIEVA, I.I.; ARAPOV
I.A., [prof., red.]; DAVIDOVICH, I.V., [red.]; PHEL'NIKOV, A.V., red.
[deceased]; FIOGV, N.N., red. [deceased]; ROZANOV, B.S., red.;
TALASOV, N.N., red.; GIBOVSKAYA, L.S., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Selected works; surgery of peptic ulcer of the stomach and neuro-
humoral regulation of gastric secretions in man] Izbrannye proizvede-
niia; Khirurgiia iazvennoi bolezni zheludka i neuro-gumoral'naya regu-
liatsiia zheleznichnoi sekreitsii u cheloveka. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962.
377 p. (MIRA 19:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akade'mii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Arapov).
(PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH--SECRETIONS) (NEUROCCPI ISEKPI)
(IMAGES--EXTRACTIONS)

YUDIN, S.S; GOLIKOVA, M.P.

Science and medicine. Vest.Khir.no.1:145-150'63. (MIRA 16:7)
(SCIENCE) (MEDICINE)

YUDIN, Sergei Sergeevich [deceased]; GOLIKOVA, I.I., ed.

[Studies on stomach surgery] Etudy anatomicheskoi khirurgii.
2. izd. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 262 p. (MISA 1816)

GOLIKOVA, N. A. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "The Effect of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
of their Supplementation ~~of their~~ and
Intra-Root Nutrition of Strawberries on Their Harvest and Also on
in their
Some of their Physiological and Biochemical Processes." Mos, 1957.
16 pp 20 cm. (Mos Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy im K. A.
Timiryazev), 110 copies (KL, 25-57, 115)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit Plants. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77852.

Author : Golikova, N.A.

Inst :

Title : Influence of Non-Root Feeding on the Harvest of Strawberries.

Orig Pub: Udobreniye i urozhay, 1957, No 2, 30-32.

Abstract: Experiments were conducted in the training farm "Otradnoye" of the TIA in 1954-1956 on varieties Komsomolka and Roshchinskaya. For feeding the following solutions were taken: N_2O_5 and K_2O in a concentration 0.25-1.0%, P_2O_5 0.5-2% of water extract, boric acid 0.01-0.03% (according to effective start), copper sulfate 0.005-0.02% and NPK.

Card : 1/2

USDA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits, 1975

Number : 10000000 - 10000000, 10000000, 10000000

Author : Milkova, E.A.

Text : International Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Lima, Peru

Title : ...

Original : ...

Abstract : ...

10000000

USSR/Am... ..

1-

... ..

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Car 2/2

GOLIKOVA, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Effect of foliar feeding on physiological and biochemical processes in strawberries. Izv.TSKhA no.3:57-68 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Strawberries--Fertilizers and manures)

(Botany--Physiology)

ГОЛОВИ, Л.Л. (Киев.)

Change in phosphorus activity in the skin receptor in experimental obliterans. Dokl. nat. no.12:44-47 (1954)

1. In Karavchuk's experiments on the effect of obliterans in the skin receptor (L. L. Golovii, V. I. Kozlov, and N. Ya. Bondarenko) I received partial results (see - Prof. S. I. Saburov) Karavchuk's results.

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AUTHORS: Vinogradova, M. N., Golikova, O. A., Yefimova, V. A., Kutasov, V. A., Stavitskaya, T. S., Stil'bans, L. S., Syaoyeva, L.M.

TITLE: Investigation of the Scattering Mechanism of Carriers in Some Semimetals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1959, Vol 1, Nr 9, pp 1333 - 1344 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above investigations were conducted on lead tellurides and bismuth, and aimed at the following: 1) with electrons scattering on thermal vibrations of the crystal lattice; the dependence of the time τ required for the traveling of the free pathlength on the intensity of thermal vibrations and on the energy of electrons should be determined. 2) In the scattering on the ionized impurity atoms one finds the dependence of τ on the concentration of the impurities and also on the energy of the electrons. A qualitative picture of these phenomena should then be determined on the basis of the quantitative ratios thus determined. The investigations were mainly conducted on polycrystalline samples produced by powder metallurgy. The dependence of τ on the energy ϵ of the electron and also on the intensity of the thermal vibrations is still unclear; these

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dependences, however, can be separated from one another by appropriate investigations. Among other things, the following holds for lead telluride: $\mu \sim T^{-5/2}$ holds throughout the temperature range investigated for the mobility of a sample with the concentration of $5.7 \cdot 10^{17}$. In the case of concentrations of $2.4 \cdot 10^{18}$ and $1.5 \cdot 10^{19}$ $\mu \sim T^{-5/2}$ holds in the range of high temperatures, and in the case of low temperatures $\mu \sim T^{-3/2}$ holds. The latter sample is already partially degenerated at low temperatures, and this degeneration becomes stronger with increasing concentration of the carriers. The two-phonon processes are likely to play the principal part at higher temperatures. The temperature dependence of the mobility of degenerated and non-degenerated samples is characterized by the factor T^m . In this connection $m = -1/2$ holds, which corresponds to the electron scattering on the acoustic branch of the atom lattice. The dependences of the thermoelectromotive force on the temperature and on the

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concentration of the carriers are in satisfactory agreement with the theory. Also in the case of n-types Bi_2Te_3 and Bi_2Se_3 the dependence of the thermoelectromotive force on the concentration of the carriers is in good agreement with the theory. This also holds for the temperature dependence of mobility in Bi_2Te_3 with low thermoelectromotive forces and with low temperatures. The temperature-dependence of mobility is steeper with weakly degenerated samples of PbTe and Bi_2Te_3 than in the case of the strongly degenerated ones. Precisely the contrary, however, holds for bismuth sulfide. Next, the authors investigate the scattering of electrons on the ions of an impurity for the alloy 80% Bi_2Te_3 + 20% Bi_2Se_3 on pressed samples of the n-type. Cu^5 (donor) and Pb (acceptor) were selected as impurities. Mobility drops appreciably with increasing number of ions. In bismuth telluride, with scattering on the ions of the impurity, the time required by the electrons for traveling through the free pathlength does not depend on energy. Results obtained in the investigation under

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review agree with Erginsoy's theory (Ref 5). For Bi_2Te_3
 $\frac{1}{u(n)} = \frac{1}{u_0(n)} + S_i n^m$ holds. Here u_0 denotes the theoretical
dependence of u on n for $m = 1/2$, where n denotes the number
of electrons (and ions) and S_i is the transversal cross section
of the ion. A similar relation also holds for the dependence
of the motion on temperature. There are 19 figures and
6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of
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SUBMITTED: May 19, 1959

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AUTHORS: Vinogradova, M. N., Golikova, O. A., Mitrebin, B. M.,
Stil'bins, L. S.

TITLE: The Mechanism of Carrier Scattering in p-Type Germanium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela. 1960. Vol. 2. No. 7. pp. 1428-1430

TEXT: It has been shown many times already that the temperature dependence of the hole mobility of germanium in the range 100 - 500°K corresponds to the law $\mu \sim T^{-2.5}$, and this contradicts the theory of carrier scattering on acoustic vibrations. It was proposed to take into account also the optical vibrations to overcome this difficulty. If this is done, the mobility falls rapidly for $T < \theta$, θ being the Debye temperature. To check this hypothesis, μ -measurements for $T > \theta$ can be made. To be able to determine μ directly from conductivity and Hall constant R , the range of impurity conductivity on the side of high temperatures must be increased. This increase takes place in more

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strongly doped samples. The authors used gallium-doped germanium with a
hole concentration of 2.6×10^{15} to 6×10^{15} cm⁻³. μ was measured at 17 000 ohm.

where $\mu = \frac{\mu_l p_l + \mu_h p_h}{p_l + p_h}$. The index l refers to light and h to heavy

holes. If it is assumed that the temperature dependence of the mobility
of holes of both kinds is the same, $\bar{\mu} = f(t)$ gives a correct
description of the temperature dependence of the mobility of heavy
holes. Fig. 1 shows $\mu(T)$ on a logarithmic scale for five samples of
germanium with different hole concentrations (curves 1-5). Curve 1 gives
the straight line corresponding to the $T^{-2.5}$ law. When the carrier
concentration is increased, the slope of the curve approaches that of
the straight line. Further investigations showed that the carriers of
all samples are in a non-degenerate state at all temperatures. Lower
values of the mobility in samples with high hole concentrations should,
therefore, be explained as being due to the effect of a scattering from
negatively charged acceptor ions whose number N is equal to the number of
holes p . If it is assumed that the total number of collisions per second

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$\nu = 1/\tau$ (τ - relaxation time, $\mu = \frac{q}{m}\tau$) is the sum of collisions with thermal vibrations (ν_{th}) and ions (ν_i). A comparison of two samples with different hole concentrations may give ν_i mobilities μ_{th} and μ_i , where $\nu_i = aN$ ($a = \sigma v$, σ being the mean ionic cross section, and v the mean hole velocity) and $\frac{1}{\mu_i} = \frac{m}{e} aN$. Figs. 2 and 3 show the results of the

calculations. Fig. 2 shows $\frac{1}{\mu} = f(1/T)$ for five samples. Fig. 3 shows $\Delta(\frac{1}{\mu})$ for different pairs of samples. If formula (1) $1/\mu_{th} = 1/\mu + 1/\mu_i$ holds for the mobilities, the $T^{-2.3}$ law is obeyed for all samples. Summarizingly, it may be said that between 100 - 450°K ν_i is independent of temperature (up to an accuracy of 10%), which diverges completely from the old theory. The mean free path of the carriers ($l = \tau v$) is, therefore, proportional to v and not to v^2 , as was assumed earlier. Taking into account the scattering of holes by thermal lattice vibrations, the $T^{-2.3}$ law is well obeyed in the range of temperatures considered

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The authors thank I. V. Kochan for advice and discussions. There are 3
figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of
Semiconductors of the AN USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: March 5 1960

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